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House.

## Call for Republican Editors.

The executive committee of the Republican

Editorial Association will meet in

one of the parlors of the Denison Hotel in

Indianapolis, Tuesday afternoon, April 24,

at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of making

arrangements for the summer meeting of the

association at Lake Maxinkuckee. A full

attendance of the committee and officers

of the association is urged.

C. B. LANDIS, President.

JAMES A. KEMP, Secretary.

## Every day emphasizes the fact that Democracy is a burden upon the people.

All Republicans should take a hand in the primaries to-night, because it is nearly as important a duty as voting.

Men have the right to go to Washington in armies so long as they pay their way and recognize the rights of others.

If Congress could be endowed with the good sense to stop tariff revision, there would be an end to Coxeysism in a short time.

And yet Coxeys' army is an intelligent and well-disciplined body compared with the ex-Confederate House of Representatives when it lets itself out.

There are some men in this city the community could well afford to spare, but it would be a great wrong to hand them together and ship them to any other city.

It has been the impression that hard times does not affect the whiskey traffic, but the Whiskey Trust reports that its business during the past six months was the worst in its history.

Under Republican policy the interests of labor were well cared for that organized employees from Philadelphia were not compelled to go to Washington and the unemployed did not find it necessary to raise Coxeys' army.

A canvass of the House on the question of repealing the tax on State bank notes shows that a decided majority is in favor of the proposition, but the solid vote of the Republicans with the minority of Democrats can defeat it.

The Republicans in the New York Senate have been prevented from passing a bill giving the sheriff of New York county a fixed salary instead of fees by the treason of four of their number who were induced to vote with Tammany Hall. The presence of the small and purchasable man in legislative matters can, however, be prevented by selecting only the best.

Although the aggregate vote of Chicago was 15 per cent. greater in December than in April, there were Democratic strongholds which increased the party vote marvellously. One precinct which cast 319 votes in December counted 519 in April, the Democratic candidate receiving 150 more votes than both parties gave for Mayor. This is but one of many instances of gross frauds. In one precinct, in which only three Republican votes were returned, fifty-nine voters have made affidavit that they voted that ticket.

The death of the wife of ex-Attorney-General Williams, of Oregon, who was a member of General Grant's Cabinet, causes the Chicago Herald to revive the gossip regarding a landlady which was used by him and by his wife, concerning which the Democratic House made a great howl. Now that the Herald has called attention to the incident, it may be well to add that Secretary Carlisle has three carriages and six horses for which the government has paid, and keeps three men to attend to them whom the government also pays. That is, Mr. Carlisle does by wholesale, without rebuke, what Mr. Williams was scandalized for doing retail.

Day after day the New York Times, the declared organ of the President, attacks the pension system. In a recent issue three columns were devoted to an attempt to show that there are now more pensions than soldiers who were mustered out of the army at the close of the war. In its black letter headline the Times says: "More Pensions than Soldiers." The Record and Pension Bureau of the War Department, of which Colonel Ainsworth is the chief, estimates, from the best sources of information, that in the military and naval service during the rebellion 2,213,365 different individuals were enrolled, and that 1,727,353 of these were alive at the close of the war, deserters excluded. During the war there were 382,116 deaths in army and navy, a large part of whom had been pensioned sooner or later. The estimate of the record bureau is that, on June 30, 1893, there were 1,359,988 survivors of the war, which indicates that more than 500,000 died between the close of the war and that date, a large part of whom were not only pensioners, but left widows and children to be pensioned. June 30, 1893, the number of pensioners was 966,012. Of these, 102,174 were widows, minors and nurses, and 30-

174 were Mexican and similar pensioners, leaving 762,827 as the number of invalid pensioners, which Mr. Cleveland's organ insists is greater than the number of soldiers mustered out at the close of the war. As the number of men in the service surviving the war, exclusive of deserters, was 1,727,353, it will be seen that the purpose of Mr. Cleveland's organ is to deceive.

## AN AMENDMENT THAT IS LOADED.

A cablegram says that the London Times contains "a sarcastic leading article" on Senator Lodge's amendment to the tariff bill proposing to lay differential duties on certain imports from Great Britain or her colonies until Great Britain shall agree with the United States on a basis for the coinage and use of silver. The alleged sarcasm of the Times article probably lies in the reminder to Senator Lodge of the existence of a treaty forbidding the United States to impose on British goods any higher duties than those levied on goods of the same kind imported from countries other than Great Britain. This would indeed be well directed sarcasm and a good joke on Senator Lodge if he had laid himself open to be called down by the Times in that manner, but he did not. His proposed amendment expressly saves all treaty obligations. As it is likely to furnish an interesting episode in the tariff debate it is given in full:

When not in contravention of any existing treaty, any article made dutiable in the preceding sections shall, if the product, or manufacture of Great Britain or of any of the colonies of Great Britain, pay a duty double that herein imposed; and, when not in contravention of any existing treaty, any article made dutiable in the preceding sections shall, if the product or manufacture of Great Britain, or of any of the colonies of Great Britain, pay a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem, except wool, which shall bear the rates of duty imposed by the tariff act of Oct. 3, 1890, and such additional and discriminating duties upon the products or manufactures of Great Britain, or of these colonies shall remain in force until Great Britain shall assent to and take part in an international agreement together with the United States for the coinage and use of silver; and whenever Great Britain shall assent to and take part in such international agreement for the coinage of silver, then the additional and discriminating duties herein imposed upon the products of Great Britain and her colonies shall cease.

It will be observed that the amendment is only proposed to apply in cases where existing treaties will permit. Senator Lodge is much too bright a man to overlook the existence of a treaty and too honorable a man to propose to violate one. As to the merits of his amendment it may be remarked that it is loaded. It links the tariff and silver questions together in a way that will prove very embarrassing for free trade and free silver Democrats. In the first place, it is distinctly in the interest of silver, since it proposes to bring coercion to bear on Great Britain to compel her to come to an international agreement in the coinage of silver. No honest friend of silver can object to this. However opinions may differ as to the policy of free silver coinage by the United States without an international agreement, no reasonable person can doubt for a moment that if such an agreement could be reached it would furnish a solution of the whole question. At present England is the great obstacle in the way of an international conference on the subject. She will not yield to persuasion or argument, and nothing but self-interest will bring her to terms. The Lodge amendment strikes at a tender point by imposing practically prohibitive duties on British imports which she can at any moment terminate by consenting to bimetalism.

Republican Senators will have no difficulty in voting for this amendment because they favor international bimetalism and they also favor protection to American industries and products. But it will be interesting to watch the course of the Southern silver Democrats, who will be forced to choose between protection and silver. Will they vote to impose prohibitive duties on British imports and thereby bring England to terms on the silver question, or will they throw silver overboard and vote for free trade? The amendment opens a new and interesting field of discussion in which the tariff and silver questions will figure with equal prominence. Senator Lodge, always friendly to silver, has recently become an outspoken advocate of international bimetalism. He is also an ardent supporter of protection to American industries. His proposed amendment affords him an opportunity to favor both policies in one speech, and the Journal predicts that when the amendment is reached he will make a great speech in favor of it. The amendment is one of great importance, and the debate upon it is likely to be the most interesting passage in the entire discussion of the tariff bill.

## VOORHEES AND THE SENTINEL.

That Senator Voorhees should be enraged at the Sentinel is very natural. That paper has assailed his tariff bill as "the defiled bill." It has accused him of a purpose to give the Whiskey Trust a great advantage in extending the bonded period, declaring that Mr. Fairbanks, of the Whiskey Trust, has had more influence with Mr. Voorhees than the masses of the Democratic party; it has declared that his speech on the Senate bill was that of defender of and apologist for the favors shown the Sugar and Whiskey trusts, and that his attempt to defend his tariff bill is a "shell game." In view of these charges and whole columns of editorial matter impugning his motives and intimating that he is the obsequious defender of trusts, it is no wonder that the word "Sentinel" has become like a red flag to a bull and sets him to pouring out upon the State organ that highly seasoned epithet for which the senator Senator is chiefly famous. In the Senator's opinion it is simply infamous that the paper which he had paid for printing his speeches should be the first to intimate that he is the Whiskey Trust's attorney in the Senate rather than the Senator of the Indiana Democracy. Mr. Voorhees, although "a hurler of epithets," has a very thin cuticle; but an armor-plated defense would not turn aside such charges as the Sentinel has been pouring into the Senator the past six weeks. No doubt the Senator would like revenge, and probably he will seek it; but when he boasts of being able to have Consul-General Morse recalled from Paris it is probable that the Senator's wrath has obscured his judgment. When Mr. Voorhees was plotting to set Mr. Cleveland aside as a candidate in 1891 and early

in 1892, the Consul-General at Paris and his paper were outspoken in their advocacy of Mr. Cleveland and ridiculing the pretensions of ex-Governor Gray. Mr. Cleveland is by no means a grateful person, but he doubtless appreciates the services of Mr. Morse and his paper when its services were of the utmost importance. The Sentinel's attacks upon the appointments of Isaac Pusey Gray and District Attorney Burke may have provoked the President at the time, but when he appointed Mr. Morse as Consul-General to Paris it may be assumed that his vexation had disappeared. There is no doubt that if Mr. Voorhees should take the hostile editorial of the Sentinel to the President and thereon demand the recall of editor Morse, Mr. Cleveland would laugh at him. At any rate, the threats of having Mr. Morse recalled in an hour, which the senior Senator is reported as making, will serve no other purpose than to show how desperate he has become under the constant goading of the Sentinel.

## WHEN THEY REACH WASHINGTON.

No doubt many persons are wondering what sort of a reception the commonweal and so-called industrial army recruits will have in Washington and how far they will be permitted to carry out their programme there. That depends largely on what their programme is. Washington is an orderly, law-abiding city, and while its police are not accustomed to dealing with turbulent assemblages they are capable of doing so. If they need help in preserving order there is a good local militia and a reserve force of United States troops. There is plenty of law for the preservation of peace and order at the national capital and plenty of power to enforce it, and, while it is to be hoped that no occasion will arise for putting this power to a test, it will undoubtedly be exercised, if necessary, as it ought to be. The commonwealers will not be permitted to hold a mass meeting on the steps of the Capitol, as they have threatened to do, nor to march into the Capitol grounds in a body, nor to do anything else contrary to the peace and dignity of the United States government. They will not be admitted to the floor of the House or Senate, nor be permitted to block up the corridors. As citizens they will be allowed to enter the galleries, as all citizens are, subject to the rules of Congress in regard to the preservation of order, and if they violate these rules they will be put out. If they behave themselves they will probably be permitted to remain in Washington as long as they desire, provided they can pay their way, but if they go to stealing they will be arrested as thieves, and if they go begging they will be arrested as vagrants. Congress will not pay any attention to their foolish demands for foolish legislation, and still less will it appropriate money for their relief. If the citizens of Washington contribute anything to their support it will be on the express condition that they leave the city as soon as possible. In short, the commonwealers will get the cold shoulder, if not the hot end of the poker, from the moment they reach Washington, and the probability is that they will have been there but a very few days before they will be trying to beg or beat their way out of the city.

## CRIMES AGAINST THE NATIONAL BANK LAW.

One of the best features of the national bank system is the fact that every bank embraced in it is under the control of national authority. The Controller of the Currency, as his official title indicates, exercises a supervising control over every one of the 3,750 banks composing the system. He has his finger, so to speak, on the pulse of every national bank in the United States, and through the reports of his examiners and those of the bank officers he may, and as a general rule does, know how they are being managed and how they stand. The only exception to this is in the case of dishonesty on the part of bank officers, and no system can wholly provide against this. But even dishonest bank officials pay tribute to the excellence of the system by the extreme care they take to maintain an appearance of complying with the law. They know that the Controller of the Currency is absolutely fearless and is backed by the authority and resources of the government. They know that as a rule the examiners are honest and competent, and will not wink at any violation of the law. Accordingly, if they undertake any crookedness they know their salvation depends on covering their tracks. This has been done in some cases, but the number is comparatively few. Considering the number of banks and the length of time they have been in operation the number that have been wrecked by their officers or looted through connivance with rascals outside is surprisingly few. The number of such cases that have occurred during the last twenty-five years could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. The case now being investigated in this city is one of the worst on record, being equalled only by the Fidelity National, of Cincinnati, and the Maverick, of Boston. The extreme infrequency of such cases is strong proof of the general excellence of the system. It is hardly conceivable that any system of State banks could be established that would show as small a percentage of wrecked or looted banks.

Another valuable feature of the system, following, of course, from the fact that it is national, is that all violations of the law come within the jurisdiction of the federal courts. There have been bad bank failures in this city before that of the Indianapolis National, but no person was ever indicted in connection with them. It is a good thing for those who have dealings with national banks that the government is inexorable. It never condones or compromises a violation of law and never stops till it has brought offenders to justice. The federal courts are beyond the reach of local, personal or social influence, and those who come before them charged with violation of law are reasonably sure of getting their deserts. The justice there dispensed is sometimes tempered with mercy, but it is never adulterated with the baser qualities that too often find admission to State courts.

Another spiritualist fakir has been exposed. A few months ago one "Professor" Clifton became prominent in spiritualist circles of Chicago, first as a "test" and then as a "materializing" medium. In the latter capacity he held weekly seances in his apartments, which were attended by scores of persons who willingly paid a fee for the privilege of holding commun-

ical circles, but this has not sufficed to save them from the penalties attaching to a violation of the law. It is believed there is no case on record where any person, whether bank officer or outside rascal and bank looter, who has been adjudged guilty by popular opinion, has escaped conviction and punishment. Let us hope it may continue so. While no person wants an innocent man to be punished, the public has a right to demand, and it does demand, that no guilty man shall escape. The Journal believes that the trial now going on in this city is being conducted on these lines, and that the result will confirm the popular estimate as to the quality of justice administered in the federal courts.

## STATISTICS AGAINST ASSUMPTIONS.

In this issue will be found a letter from Professor Commons in reply to the criticism of the Journal upon his statement to the effect that the condition of labor in this country is worse now than in 1890. The Professor admits that skilled and organized labor is in better condition now than in 1890. Wherein the Journal and the Professor differ is in regard to the value of statistics. Professor Commons tells us with the assurance of one whose word is a dictum that the statistics of the Senate report are of no value, and that Edward Atkinson is a juggler. The statistics of the Senate report were collected by the experts of the National Bureau of Labor under the direction of Colonel Wright, who is one of the most intelligent and conscientious statisticians in the world, and a recognized authority among statisticians in Europe. If the work of such men is to be discredited by the mere say-so of a man who cannot remember as far back as 1890, then all statistical boards and the census bureaus should be abolished. Professor Commons belongs to a school of economists who have given out that their conclusions would be the results of investigation, and yet, without giving a fact to sustain his statement, he declares that labor was employed a larger part of the year in 1890 than in 1890. The census reports show that in 1890, 1,311,156 men and women embraced in the statistics collected received \$78,578,965, or an average of \$59 a year, and in 1890, 4,000,638 men and women received \$2,282,926,265 as wages, or an average of \$497 a year. Of course, Professor Commons will declare that the census is entirely unreliable, but he will not prove that this is the case. At the same time, he will recall an incident where an employee was alleged to have been discharged from the service of a street-railway company because he had not paid the foreman a bonus of \$10 and given a promise of a percentage of his wages, and this lead his readers to assume that such an outrage is the unwritten law in all corporations having foremen who employ men. This while he denies the generalizations of statisticians who have as extensive and accurate data as can be obtained, he generalizes upon a single incident and makes sweeping assumptions without giving any sort of data. This being the case, the Johns Hopkins school of economists are not much of an improvement upon the Summer school, which declares that "facts and experience have no place in economic discussion because it is a science based upon assumptions."

There is nothing alarming or improper in the visit to Washington of several hundred Philadelphia workmen to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill. In ordinary times the visit would scarcely receive more than passing notice, but at present, when the columns of the papers are full of accounts of the movements of bodies of men more or less inclined to turbulence, such an incident is apt to be misjudged. The visit of Philadelphia workmen to the national capital is no part of the Coxeys movement. On the contrary, they expressly disclaim any connection with that movement, and their visit seems to have been timed so as to enable them to get away from Washington before the Coxeys crowd arrives there. The Philadelphians paid their own way, and the object of their visit was entirely legitimate. They went as workmen to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill. Hundreds of delegations have visited Washington before on similar missions, and, although this is probably the largest delegation of the kind on record, there is nothing in it to condemn or deprecate except, perhaps, the encouragement it may give to other masses of men to visit the capital for less legitimate purposes. These Philadelphians are not tramps nor beggars. They have not reached Washington by stealing rides, seizing rail cars or foraging on the country. They have gone there in a legitimate way for a legitimate purpose, and while, under existing circumstances, the Journal doubts the wisdom of their visit, it cannot question their right to do as they have done.

The Journal does not understand that the suit against Secretary Carlisle for alleged violation of the civil-service law was instituted by the Civil-Service Commission. The commission is undoubtedly in full sympathy with the suit, and may have advised it, but the complaint is in the name of Eugene E. Gladis, a discharged treasury clerk. It asks for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary to restore him to an \$1800 clerkship, from which he was removed for no other than political reasons. The court granted an order requiring Secretary Carlisle to show cause why the writ should not be issued, and the order is returnable at 10 o'clock next Tuesday. The case presents some interesting features, and is one of the most important that has yet been taken into the courts for the purpose of testing the civil-service law. The Journal is bound to say that, while the removal of clerks in the classified civil-service for political reasons is clearly opposed to the spirit of the law, it is not so certain that it is forbidden by the letter. The final decision in the case, whatever it may be, will have a controlling effect in the future construction of the law in regard to removals.

## Misguided Boys.

The three little Indiana boys who used a cane and horse pistols to assist them in deprecating the community will outgrow some of their methods if they let alone and their parents don't emigrate. Nothing short of a big bank and a front pew in church is likely to lead them away from Indiana now in the line of endeavor which the lais seem to have chosen.

## Niece Men.

Kansas City Journal.

Not a word of our Republican candidate for Governor in Kansas drinks, smokes, chews or swears. Kansas women don't vote yet in State elections, but Republicans of that State are evidently getting ready for them.

## Declined to Be the Goddess.

Detroit Tribune.

He—Will you be the goddess of my home? She—No, I never work out.

ion with the spirits of departed relatives or friends and receiving supposed messages direct from the next world. After a few months had passed, in which the Professor took in from \$100 to \$150 a week, whispered doubts began to circulate as to the genuineness of his materializations. At first he indignantly repelled the base insinuation, as what materializing medium would not? They all do it. But the whispered doubts grew louder, and finally materialized into such open charges that the Professor saw he had got to the end of his rope, and one fine morning a few days ago it was discovered that he was gone. In human parlance, he had jumped the town. He had hardly disappeared before several young men materialized who confessed that they had acted as his confederates and declared that he had left without paying them. As partial amends on their part and punishment for the Professor, they agreed to expose his methods. Accordingly, at an appointed time, the president and several members of the Illinois Spiritualist Association went to the apartments recently occupied by the Professor, and his confederates met and admitted a secret opening in the wall and showed how they had made their entrances and exits to and from the cabinet, while the lights were lowered and the audience were singing "so as to create harmony," as the Professor said. The exposure was so convincing that the most credulous believers in the Professor's materializing gifts had to admit that this was a fraud. The wonder is that apparently sensible people can be so ready to patronize and believe in such frauds.

It is now said that Governor Lewelling is a crank on baseball. This is the first instance where the Governor has been found to be a crank on baseball. The Governor has been found in no specific a form.

A bicycle built for four has been patented in France. However, there will be no need of writing a popular song about it for ten or fifteen years at least.

In the South the newspaper coupon device is being used with the Jefferson Davis History of the Confederate States of America.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

She Was Sure of It.

"Dearest," said he, "these are not new potatoes. You have been cheated."

"Oh, but I know they are," she gleefully twittered, "because it hasn't been more than an hour since I bought them brand new out of the grocery."

## Very Near It.

Chollis—Who is that beastly fat man that the school Germans have pictures of so much that follow astir of the beach keg, don't you know?

Yabsley—I thought everybody knew that was it. It is a representation of King Jamboree.

## This Glorious Country.

Watts—There is one good thing about this country. The Democrats can't last long, no matter how big a following he has for a time.

## Woman's Ignorance.

Mrs. Wickwire—One blackball is sufficient to keep a man out of your club, isn't it?

Mr. Wickwire—Yes.

"And nobody knows who cast it?"

"No one but the member himself."

"And do you expel a man on information given in an anonymous letter?"

"Of course not. Of course not."

"I don't see why you say 'of course.' If you can keep a man out anonymously, why can't you put him out in the same way?"

"Oh, you women don't understand these things, anyway."

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Lotta Crabtree will shortly proceed to her summer home at Mount Arlington, N. J. She calls the place Atoll Tryst, the first part of which is her own name spelled backward.

Jean Ingelow lives with her brother at Kensington, England. In the summer she spends much of her time in a beautiful country house. She only writes when the spirit moves her.

A Machias, Me., cat saved a baby from a catnip fall by digging the child's dress with her teeth. The owner of the cat, who is also mother of the child, is authority for the story.

A Missouri judge sentenced two men to prison, one, being illiterate, till he learned to read, and the other till he taught the undersold offender. Their imprisonment lasted three weeks.

Russia pays no salary to the Czar, but he has about a million square miles of farms, mines and other property, with an income of \$20,000 a month, he struggles along uncomplainingly.

Ben Tillman, the dispensary law Governor of South Carolina, is a little man, weighing not more than 140 pounds, but in his own good eye the very lightning of heaven seems to slumber. As an orator he can excite his hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm than any other man in his State.

Uxy Church, Cleveland, O., is probably the only church in the world that has as its pastors two women. They are the Rev. Mark Muroch and the Rev. Florence Buck. They are highly educated women, having studied at Oxford, England. They are co-pastors of the church, and have been remarkably successful.

A man once sent his son to an Irish schoolmaster who advertised that he taught navigation. During the Christmas holidays he discovered that the boy was at receiving instruction in that branch of study, and went to see the schoolmaster about it. By doing so he taught the schoolmaster that he was a fool, and he said, "How am I going to teach navigation? How am I going to teach navigation? It is all closed up!"

Prince Bismarck has been permitted by his doctor to resume his pipe and his bowl, which he had not smoked for several months ago. Consequently, the Prince smokes his long pipe every day now, drinks wine in moderation, and takes regularly with him the glass of whiskey which rich and poor alike drink at that time of day in Germany. He has almost entirely recovered from the illness that prostrated him last autumn, and with the aid of better food and health has come a mental improvement.

Professor Huxley's views on Bible reading, called out through discussion in the London Standard, are these: "Greatly to the surprise of many of my friends, I have always advocated the reading of the Bible, and the diffusion of the study of that most remarkable collection of books among the people. Its teachings are infinitely superior to those of any other book. It contains within itself the refutation of nine-tenths of the mixture of sophistical metaphysics and half-world superstition which has been piled round it by the so-called Christians of later times."

The melancholy days are come, and the saddest of all is near. When husbands stay away from home, and lunch on cheese and beer.

—Washington News.

## PRIMARIES BY WARDS

## Delegates to Be Selected To-Night to Republican State Convention.

## Seventh District Congressional Delegates Also to Be Chosen—List of Candidates for State Offices.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE WARD PRIMARIES TO-NIGHT ARE REQUESTED TO SEND BY MESSENGER OR TO TELEPHONE THE NAMES OF DELEGATES SELECTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE MEETINGS. THE JOURNAL'S EDITORIAL TELEPHONE IS NO. 242.

The primaries to-night are held by wards instead of precincts, as were those for the delegates to the county convention. The only delegates that can be recognized under the call will be those chosen at the ward meetings. Two sets of delegates are to be chosen. One for the Republican State convention, which meets next Wednesday, and one for the Seventh district congressional convention, which meets on Tuesday. Franklin, Lawrence, Decatur, Pike and Washington townships have already elected their delegates. Center, Perry, Warren and Wayne townships will elect theirs to-day. The primary in Perry township will be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and all others will be held at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The appointment is based as follows: One delegate to the State convention for every 100 and one delegate to the congressional convention for every 100 votes cast for Harrison for President in 1892.

Below is given the meeting places for the primaries to-night and the number of State and congressional delegates to which each ward is entitled.

Ward 1—Hillsdale avenue; State 8, congressional 1.

Ward 2—Engine house, Seventh and Ash streets; State 12, congressional 15.

Ward 3—West Seventh street; State 11, congressional 14.

Ward 4—Hawthorn Hall; State 9, congressional 14.

Ward 5—327 West Washington street; State 6, congressional 9.

Ward 6—Owen's drug store, 302 North Illinois street; State 10, congressional 14.

Ward 7—Headquarters fire department; State 10, congressional 14.

Ward 8—No. 8 1/2 house, East Washington street; State 8, congressional 8.

Ward 9—No. 10 1/2 house, East Washington street; State 6, congressional 9.

Ward 10—Superior Court, Room 1; State 6, congressional 9.

Ward 11—Hay market, on Kentucky avenue; State 4, congressional 5.

Ward 12—Columbia Hall; State 5, congressional 7.

Ward 13—Engine house, Virginia avenue and Huron street; State 6, congressional 9.

Ward 14—Fountain square; State 5, congressional 7.

Ward 15—40 South Meridian street; State 8, congressional 14.

Ward 16—North-east—Clifford avenue schoolhouse; State 2, congressional 3.

Ward 17—North-east—Greenwood Hall; State 3, congressional 6.

Ward 18—South-east—Captain Dawson's residence; State 1, congressional 2.

Ward 19—South-east—Spencer's Grand Opera House; State 4, congressional 10.

Ward 20—South-east—Woodruff Place—Town Hall; State 1, congressional 1.